

ESCAPE HIGH RENTS AND THE COST OF
HEATING A ROOM BY USING
THE
RUBBER TABLE BED.

You sleep, from \$10 to \$30.



OPEN—Full bed 6 ft. 8 in. long.

FULL BED

SINGLE BED

CHILD'S BED.

ASK YOUR FURNITURE
DEALER
FOR IT.

CLOSED—With all bedding inside.

FOREST CITY FURNITURE CO.,

WHOLESALE FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

Rockford, Ill.

This Wash
board is made
of ONE SOLID
PIECE OF
HEAVY
GUM WOOD,
which is
durable, and
does not warp,
distort, or
decay. It is
the best
thing you can
get for the
purpose.NORTH STAR
WASH BOARD

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

And take no other. If he
refuses, ask him to show you
one. If he does not, ask him
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THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

MANUFACTURED BY FRANKSCHMIDT, DODGE & CO.,

226 & 250 West Polk St., Chicago, Ill.

WONDERFUL SOAP.

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A Legend of the Weeping Willow.

Just where the path disappeared into the
copse that skirted the great dark
forest, where all day long the shadows
hid, and out of which the night seemed
to come as the sun went down, a man
came, bearing an armful of firewood.
As he jogged along he caught a pro-
truding twig and tossed it away.
Quickly a little slip of a girl, with sun-
kissed hair and eyes of divinely blue,
ran and picked it up.

"May I have it?" she asked of the
man.

"Oh, it will if I tend it," he
told her.

"I am going to plant it," declared the
tiny maiden, lightly holding the twig
between her soft finger tips.

"What'll you do that for?" said the
man. "It will never grow."

"But now the tree, that had loved
returned the lassie.

With another look at the wind blown
curls and the eyes like heaven, the man
went on his way and the wee one
planted the twig.

Every day she watered and tended
and watched the little wisp, with its
slender, pointed leaves, of delicate
green hue and silvery lining. Day by
day it grew larger and sturdier, and
swayed more gracefully in the summer
wind; and the little maid clapped her
hands in her glee, as she cried, "I knew
it would grow!"

Again and again the seasons came
and went. The castaway twig had
grown into a beautiful tree. The slip
of a girl on the verge of womanhood
stood. Then it was the hand of the
death angel touched the lovely maiden,
and chilled the warm life in her tender
frame, and put out the light in her
beautiful eyes.

They made her grave beneath the tree
she had planted and fostered, because
she had wished it, and mourned her
long and deeply.

But now the tree, that had loved
her, seemed to droop and languish,
and on the breeze there came a
sound as if of sobbing and sighing,
which shook the tree through all its
branches to its very core, and quivered
and trembled in each pointed leaf.

They said it seemed almost as if the
fascinate thing groined like them
sorrowful for the loss of the girl who
had loved it so dearly. Still the tree
languished, until every upward turning
branch with every twig hung down, and every leaf
from its twig drooped; and each night
and morning the dew dripped like a
tear from each slender point and fell
on the grave.

Then they said: "The tree truly
grieved for her." The "Willow," as
they named it, and now they call it
"Weeping Willow." Happy Hours at
Home.

The desire for fame betrays an
ambitious man into indecencies that lessen
his reputation. He is still that he
may be known, and his actions should be thrown
away in private.—Addison.

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The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1886.

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1886

\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its thirty-fourth volume on January 1st, 1886. Now is the time to subscribe. It will be an endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1886.

Colorado has tapped a flowing oil well.

The Chicago Anarchists have been both jointly and severally indicted on many distinct charges of conspiracy and murder.

The Greensboro Workman is three years old and we are pleased to note evidence of its prosperity. Our best wishes for its future.

The French government has ordered the expulsion of the Bourbon princes from France at an early date.

Revenues of the government for month of May are nearly sixteen millions in excess of expenditures.

Snow on May 27th, to the depth of several inches is reported in various towns in Northern Vermont, and fears are entertained of severe damage to the crops by frosts.

President Cleveland was married to Miss Frances Folsom at the White House in Washington, Wednesday evening.

Col. Chas. R. Jones, Editor of the Charlotte Observer, has been elected grand high priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at the meeting just closed at Fayetteville. The next meeting will be held at Charlotte.

Jachne, of New York City, Aldermen, has been sent to Sing Sing prison for nine years and ten months for bribery.

New York, May 28.—Most and his two companions, Braunschweig and Scherck, were today found guilty of the charge in the indictment for mismanagement. The jury recommended Scherck to the mercy of the court.

The United States government has decided not to enforce the fine upon the Canadian Schooner "Sisters," seized at Portland, Maine, for violating the fishery laws of the United States.

W. W. Barber, Esq., of Wilkes, chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the ninth judicial district, has issued a call for the district convention to meet at Yadkinville July 14th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for judge and solicitor.

VIRGINIA.—Full returns from the municipal elections held throughout Virginia Thursday show that the Democrats held their own everywhere, except in Richmond, where an independent ticket, supported by the Knights of Labor and the workmen generally, has carried the day. Democratic gains were made in Petersburg and Norfolk, which have heretofore been strongly republican. The disaffection at Richmond is local, merely.—Raleigh News and Observer.

A copy of Lieut. H. R. Lemly's essay on the changes wrought in Artillery in the Nineteenth Century and their effects upon the attack and defence of fortified places has been kindly handed us for perusal. It is a well written and interesting document, showing the wonderful progress and effect of Artillery practice in the world. It is a valuable contribution to the department of military art in the United States, Artillery School at Fort Monroe Va.

THE RAILROAD.—Roanoke City, May 25th, voted in the question of authorizing the council to subscribe \$100,000 in bonds for the building on the Roanoke and Southern Railroad. The vote resulted in favor of issuing the bonds by a large majority.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly, Dr. Woodrow failed conspicuously in his effort to fix upon his church the doctrine of evolution. The majority against him was 124 in a total vote of 150.

Herr Most, the anarchist, has been convicted of misdemeanor and will probably be sentenced to twelve months in the Penitentiary and pay a fine of \$250.

The floors of the Grand Rapids Mill, Valley City Mills broke down, with the weight of grain and machinery. The quantity of wheat amounted to 20,000 bushels. The total weight of meal, grain, and machinery amounted to 500 tons. Loss nearly \$100,000.

THE INDIANS.—General Miles is pressing the Indians in Arizona, he offers a reward of \$2,000 for Geronimo or his head, and \$50 for each one of his followers, in addition to the pay of the soldiers; he has so listed one company of Mexicans and another of Americans.

LAFER, MICH., May 28.—At mid night a whirlwind of terrific severity, accompanied by thunder, lightning, rain and hail, visited this vicinity, unroofing barns, twisting signs and awnings, breaking glass and blowing down huge trees. The inhabitants were much alarmed, many taking their children with them and repairing to the cellars for safety. Much damage was done to property, but there has been no loss of life yet reported.

Threatened Indian Outbreak.

CHICAGO, May 29.—A special from Tucson, Arizona, asserts that the Indian situation is growing serious. It is feared that an outbreak from San Carlos reservation will take place. It is said there is no room for doubt that the hostilities are being renewed from this reservation and that the long continued success of the hostilities has emboldened others. Gen. Miles is very active and sending out a company of his regulars to Tucson, who will take the field at once. Southern Arizona, it is stated, is in a state of terror.

Fatal Water Spout in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, May 25.—A special to the Daily Advance from Abingdon, Va., says: "Yesterday evening, at five o'clock, a water spout struck on Gasper creek, this county, destroying the dwelling and tobacco barn, and drowning Miss Jennie Mongle, who had just stepped in out of the rain. Whittaker had his jaw broken by falling timbers, and two houses were destroyed and three mules were drowned. The body of the young lady was found half a mile below the house today."

More Vetoes of Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, May.—The President sent to the Senate to-day five additional vetoes of private pension bills. The reason stated in each veto is that the disability described arose from causes wholly apart from military service—in some cases long before the war and others long afterwards.

A Terrific Hail Storm.

The sudden change in the atmosphere last Tuesday evening was suggestive of a bad storm having been visited upon some neighboring section, and yesterday we learned that there was a hail storm, and that it was one of the most severe that has ever visited this part of a State. The storm extended along the line of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad from Mooreville to within short distance of Statesville, and our informant says that in places the hail lay in drifts 16 to 20 inches deep. Some of the hail was still to be seen on the ground yesterday. Young cotton was beaten into the ground, and whole fields of it will have to be replanted.—Charlotte Observer.

SMALL FRUIT AND FLOWER FAIR.

The small fruit fair held in Greensboro, on the 18th under the auspices of the Guilford County Horticultural Society, was a success to say the least of it. The exhibition was made up principally of cherries, strawberries, apples and flowers, which was a gratifying success, while the crowd was a failure in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Rain fell in torrents all day long, which prevented the attendance of many in town.—North Star.

Among the Judges on Trial.

Among the judges on trial were J. A. Linbeck and E. W. Linbeck of this place.

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

—Lightning struck in two places in Asheville last week. There were no personal casualties.

—A man who received an injury by jumping from the train on the Western North Carolina railroad, was awarded \$750 damages at Me Dowell court last week.

—The Washington, N. C., Gazette says a real seal was caught on Judas Island, by Dr. Phillips recently, and the skin shipped from that place. It measured five feet six inches and is the third ever known in those waters.

—Mr. S. F. Lord estimates his losses on the old McCoy mill pond track at 2000 bushels of corn. This is three out of the last four years that this bottom has been inundated. The pond was full last week as it ever was—the sheet of water falling over the dam was several feet thick.—Salisbury Watchman.

—News and Observer: Yesterday a reporter was accosted by a man who had the peculiar appearance of a convict or ex-convict. The man looked weak and rather haggard, and walked with some difficulty. He proved to be the once notorious "Bone" Taylor, well known in Chatham and Moore counties a few years ago. In 1880 he shot a man and was hunted by the revenue people and the State authorities. He was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to five years imprisonment. His term ended yesterday. He will settle in Yadkin county.

—Round Knob, N. C., May 24. The following is a correct statement of the disaster at Mill creek. As the freight train No. 4 approached the bridge, the first car next to the engine was derailed by a broken wheel. As the train ran on the bridge the broken truck ripped up a portion of the main braces, which caused a complete wreck of the structure, and nineteen cars, most of which were loaded with coal, were spilled into the creek. Engineer Kerby had his leg broken just above the knee. The train under full control and running very slowly. The train hands on top saw the cars going into the stream, and all jumped off, without the slightest injury.

—Prof. Johnathan Emrick, of William and Mary college, has discovered the aerolite which fell in Washington county, Pa., September 14th, 1885. He says it is the largest aerolite on record and weighs fully 200 tons. Its composition is chromium, nickel, aluminum, copper, magnesium and tin.

—Martin Irons is at Kansas City, Mo. He denies having fled from Sedalia, and says he opposed the inauguration of the Missouri Pacific strike; that his plan was to boycott the Texas and Pacific, but he was overruled and is now being made a scapegoat. He says he contemplates to lecture tour.

Winston State Normal School.

The Winston State Normal School begins July 6th, and continues three weeks. The following instructors have been elected: Prof. J. L. Tomlinson, Supt. Graded Schools, Winston, N. C., Superintendent; Prof. Chas. D. McIver, of Peace Institute, Raleigh, N. C., late of Winston Graded Schools, Secretary; Prof. T. J. Mitchell, Supt. Schools, Charlotte, N. C.; Prof. W. A. Blair, Fellow in Pedagogy, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Prof. W. H. Neave, Director Neave Music School, Salisbury, N. C.; Miss Fannie Cox, Winston Graded Schools, Orlin, N. C.; and Miss Fannie Cox, Winston Graded Schools, Orlin, N. C. The greater part of two days during the session, July 15th and 16th, will be devoted to a "Sunday School Normal," during which time the most successful Sunday School workers of the State are expected to be present. This is rather a new departure and will doubtless result in great good, especially to Sunday School workers.

Big Prices at New York Hotels.

The amount of money spent in hotels in New York must be enormous. I was chatting with a well-posted hotel man who was telling me about the prices paid by some of the guests. "The Hoffman House," said he, "has a guest who pays \$115 a week for his room, or over \$16 a day. Admiral Maxey, of the English Navy, his service and meals are extra, and must bring his bill well up to \$200 a week for himself alone. John W. Mackay pays \$100 a week for rooms at the Hoffman. When James McHenry, the London railroad man, was over here on New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio business he paid \$50 a day for a suite of rooms with private service and table at the Victoria Hotel. It was the same suite of rooms that President Cleveland occupied when he held his famous Victoria Hotel conference, to get acquainted with the prominent Democrats of the country. There is a Mr. Dean at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, whose bills are about \$80 a day. He is a retired Californian and has a family and several servants. He has been here all winter. The Windsor frequently has guests who require service amounting to \$50 or \$60 a day. Madame Barrios, the widow of the Central American warrior was one of the heaviest bill payers at a New York hotel but ever known. She stopped at the Langham, where her numerous family and large retinue of servants brought her daily expenses up to at least \$200."—New York Tribune.

—Charlotte Chronicle: We learn that a prominent farmer in Guilford county lost on Saturday night by lighting a fire barn, which had just been completed at a cost of \$1,000; also five head of horses which were in the barn at the time.—Col. T. B. Alexander, who is on the commission now surveying the disputed line between the two States, was in the city to-day, and we learn that the survey, which is only a preliminary one, is progressing very satisfactorily. So far several houses heretofore considered in South Carolina have been found to be in our borders. The first survey was made in 1772, and a line marked out by the Catawba Indians. This has been the line of demarcation, and in some places it has been entirely obliterated and the people have gone by hedge rows and trees.

Colored Men with Bank Accounts.

In the city of Charleston there are 1,157 colored depositors in the savings banks, who have a total deposit of nearly \$125,000. One colored man, who appears to be a born financier, has a deposit of \$6,747 to his credit, and he has recently paid \$7,000 on a plantation which he bought for \$10,000. Many colored people lost faith in savings institutions when the Freedman's Bank failed, but are regaining confidence and putting their money where it will do the most good.

Miraculous Escape.

W. W. Reed, druggist, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "One of my customers, Mrs. Louisa Pike, Barton, Randolph Co., Ind., was a long sufferer with Consumption, and was given up to die by her physicians. She heard of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and began buying it of me. In six months' time she walked to this city, a distance of six miles, and is now so much improved she has quit using it. She feels she owes her life to it." Free Trial Bottles at Winston, at Dr. Thompson's Drug Store.

Mr. Etna's Great Eruption.

CATANIA, Italy, May 24.—Lava from Mount Etna is advancing towards Nicosia at the rate of forty yards hourly and is now within one kilometre of the town. The adjacent country is also menaced and the inhabitants are fleeing from their homes. All the streams and water-courses in the district have dried up and a water famine prevails.

Heavy Increase of Revenue.

Washington, May 26.—The revenues of the government for this month are nearly \$16,000,000 in excess of the expenditures during the same period, and the treasury officials are encouraged to believe there will be a comparatively large decrease in the public debt—about \$12,000,000.

Go to the Cheap Variety Store for your Sugar, Coffee, Syrup and Molasses, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, and in fact an endless variety of articles useful as well as ornamental for every household. Come and see me, and be convinced of the remarkable low prices at which we are selling. The five and ten cent counter is still holding the fort. Remember the place one door north of Dr. Shaffner's Drug Store, Main st., Salem, N. C.

A Costly Lamp Explosion.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24.—At 12:45 o'clock this morning an oil lamp exploded on the steamer Dean Adams. The flames spread rapidly and although the night watchman promptly gave alarm the crew barely escaped with their lives. The boat was fast to the shore and burned to the waters edge. She was valued at \$37,000.

CATALOGUE FREE.

Send your name and address for the CEDAR GROVE NURSERY CATALOGUE, representing an immense stock of most beautiful

TREES, VINES AND PLANTS.

Over One Million Trees, Vines and Plants for Nurserymen. Every variety of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Apricot, Plum, Nectarines, Grapes, Strawberry and other kinds of fruits that is worth growing can be supplied. Orders solicited from all planters. Address: N. W. CRAFT, SHORE, YADKIN CO., NC.

E. A. GRIFFITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

WINSTON, N. C. OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE. Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims. Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86-1f.

T. R. PURNELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C. BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE CHEAPEST YET!!

GOOD CALICOES at 27 cents per yard. DRESS LAWNS at 37 cents per yard. HOMESPUN at 44 cents per yard. SHIRTS at 50 cents per pair up.

CLOTHING AT NEW YORK PRICES.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., AT NEW YORK PRICES. HATS FROM 5 CENTS EACH UP.

and everything else CHEAP in proportion. We have just opened in the North Store Room of the NEW BUXTON & SHELTON BLOCK.

WE DEFY COMPETITION

and stand to it that you can't buy Goods as CHEAP elsewhere, and invite you to come AT ONCE, as our Goods are GOING OFF RAPIDLY at the above figures.

Very respectfully,

May 27-3m.

J. W. DAVIS & CO.

HARDWARE.

McCormick MOWERS & REAPERS. Clipper and F. F. PLOWS. Hoes, Traces, Hames, &c. MACHINERY of all kinds. ENGINES & BOILERS. Mill Supplies. Belting and Oils. Corn and Flour Mills. Patent Riveted Collars. Manufactured by us and Guaranteed 1st CLASS.

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.

Receive more Goods, pay more freight, pay more purchase tax and sell more Goods than any house in Town.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM.

NEW GOODS, SPRING OF 1886.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, STAR BRAND FERTILIZERS, FIELD SEEDS,

FARM PRODUCTS AND FARMER'S SUPPLIES.

FOURTH ST., - WINSTON, N. C.

WE received and sold during the year of 1885 one hundred eighty-two and one-half car loads Merchandise, 3,647,000 pounds, on which we paid ten thousand, three hundred and twelve dollars freight. Our sales this year have been very much larger than up to this time last year.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

In this department we are fully prepared to meet the wants of the trade and able to meet any and all competition from every source. We invite an examination of our stock and prices.

RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.

We buy our Coffees in large lots from importers, Sugars from the refineries, Syrup, Molasses, Oils, Meats, Flour and Ship Stuff in large lots at the lowest cash prices.

WE ALSO BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES

Leather, White Lead, Ropes, Buckets, Tubs, Kegs, Drugs, Fish, Glass, Putty, Tin-Ware and hundreds of other things.

HARDWARE.

Nails, Hoes and Mule Shoes, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Mattocks, Handled Hoes, Locks, Hinges, Pocket and Table Knives, Files, Grass Scythes, Grain Scythes and Cradles, Saws, Steel Plows and a full line of Staple Hardware as cheap as the cheapest.

HATS.

We buy them in large quantities by the solid case which enables us to sell them for less money than the same goods can be bought elsewhere from parties not buying to same advantage.

SHOES AND BOOTS.

We make these a specialty, and in addition to a full line of other makes we have increased our assortment of the celebrated RAY STATE SHOES AND BOOTS. Also have a splendid assortment of T. MILES' SON'S Men's and Ladies' fine Shoes. There are no equals to these Shoes. We have the control of them in this market and sell them very low. Our Men's RANDOLPH \$2.00 Shoes are the best home-made Calf Skin Shoes for the money we can get. We have in stock Children's Shoes of every good style from 25 cents to \$2.00 per pair. Misses from 60 cents to \$2.00 per pair. Ladies, including Slippers, Oxford Ties, Cloth Gaiters and Furred Gaiters from 75 cents to \$3.50 per pair. Boys' and Men's Shoes from 60 cents to \$7.50 per pair. Boots \$1.00 to \$6.00 per pair.

We Have in Stock more than 5,000 Pair.

MEN'S GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Cottonades, Drills, Shirtings, Gauze and Dress Shirts, Collars, Half Hose, Suspenders, and a full line of furnishing goods. PHOENIX Jeans, Cottonades, Tickings, Shirtings and Ball Sewing Cotton, CEDAR FALLS Sheeting, L. B. & L. S. HOLT'S Plaids, J. & P. COATS' Spool Cotton and EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES the best, for sale only by us.

LADIES GOODS.

Very large stock of NEW DRESS GOODS of every description, Trimmings, Hosiery, Summer Underwear, Corsets, Gloves, and a full line of NOTIONS at prices lower than you can buy them elsewhere.

FERTILIZERS.

STAR BRAND SPECIAL MANURE for growing fine Tobacco, STAR BRAND MANURE for Tobacco, Corn, Oats, Cotton, Wheat and Vegetables. There is no equal to the STAR BRAND SPECIAL TOBACCO MANURE. There is more fine tobacco grown from the use of it than is grown by the use of all its competitors. In the field, in the curing, in the color, in the weight and in the price on the warehouse floor, a superior quality is fully demonstrated. We have known a number of instances this year where the tobacco grown from the use of one sack sold from \$2.00 to \$2.50. The fine tobacco is all that pays the farmer to grow and the STAR BRAND SPECIAL is the best fertilizer made for producing this grade. STANDARD FULLY GUARANTEED, prices lower than last year.

NO CHANGE IN TERMS.

Knowing by experience that it is better for us and for our customers we have adopted the cash system in our retail departments and sell goods at a very small margin of profit ONLY FOR CASH OR SALVABLE COUNTRY PRODUCE. Come and see us, examine and price your goods.

Yours very truly,

24th 1886.

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

GOOD WORK, GOOD PAY.

POOR WORK, POOR PAY.

I desire to employ fifty agents at once, to sell the products of the

RALEIGH NURSERIES.

In every section of the South. Write for terms to agents at once, and get to work before the field is occupied. Address: S. OTTO WILSON, Vineyard, Wake Co., N. C.

Dirt Cheap!!

The undersigned has on hand a surplus of

Two-Year-old Peach Trees,

which will be sold at 16 for \$1.00, or 100 for \$5.00, while they last. Also on hand APPLE and PEACH TREES at my regular prices.

COME QUICK!

J. R. OSBORNE, Prop'r, Lone Star Nurseries, Bethany, N. C.

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,

Agents for Mail Contractors,

304 E. STREET, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WE DON'T SAY MUCH,

But we merely want the people to try us.

J. HOFFLIN & CO.,

TWIN CITY

CLOTHING HOUSE,

CORNER STORE, GRAY BLOCK.

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A RENOWNED VIRGINIAN.

STRIKING INCIDENTS IN THE CAREER OF KING POWHATAN.

The Veracious Story of a "Puck" Chronicler—saves, in an Emphatic and Abundant Manner.

In this brief article I purpose giving a few of the more striking incidents in the life and career of the late eminent King Powhatan.

I do not deem it necessary to write an extended biography of this eminent Virginian; for, though he left many personal memoirs to be carried along by book agents, he has had a host of biographers, many of them able, fluent and practical, with whom I could not pretend to compete.

I shall therefore only strive to bring out a few salient points in the life of the illustrious Sachem, which other biographers have omitted, either from hurry or impossible ignorance. I was at one time personally acquainted with a descendant of the grand old Wahunsenaw, and as my biographical data is gleaned from that source, the reader need not hesitate to accept it at its face value.

Early in life Wahunsenaw displayed abilities that marked him for something more than a poor Indian. He had a personal executive talent, and knew how to pack the convention and fix the voters.

When the returns came in he had a majority every time.

From Town Commissioner to Justice of the Peace, from Justice of the Peace to Circuit Judge, from Circuit Judge to Past Chief, from Past Chief to Grand High Old Sachem, King Powhatan, through the rise of Wahunsenaw, was smooth, rapid and exhilarating, like going up in the embrace of a young and good woman.

When an English excursion party, personally conducted by Christopher Newport and John Smith, came over to Virginia in 1607, the late King Powhatan, who was at that time a young man, was present.

He was at the city of Powhatan, and was hospitably received. The King, though then somewhat advanced in life, was a man of fine physique and aboriginal, having never eaten a "fried chicken" or a "fried fish," and he told his visitors many amusing jokes, and otherwise entertained them right royally.

There was a time when the bill of fare included stewed terrapin, baked sweet potatoes, oysters on the half-shell and corn-meal porridge, a la Virginia.

The Powhatan *Evening Times*, in reporting the affair next day, remarked that "the table groined with all the delicacies of the season," and that "all went merry as a marriage bell."

The English called the King "Powhatan," after the name of his capital city. They did this more from necessity than from choice, having lost all their best men in trying to get to the city of Powhatan. And thus it came about that history rarely refers to that grand old chief by the name he put to his proclamations and bank checks.

The English took a great liking to him, and his reception at the hands of the hospitable Wahunsenaw. The parting after the banquet was one of mutual regret. The stern and rugged King Powhatan, especially, hit King Smith in a tender spot, and a few days later he called round again, intending to drop in on Sachem Powhatan about his dinner-hour.

The matter has never been fully explained, and Mr. Smith's own statements about the affair are vague and unsatisfactory; but it is thought that the King Powhatan, in the annual house-cleaning at the Executive Mansion, or when Wahunsenaw was suffering from an attack of old Virginia rheumatism, at any rate, was a little mad about something. Instead of inviting Mr. Smith to stay for dinner, he requested him to stay in the back yard, and take part in a little "house-cleaning." Mr. Smith, however, remembering that the small, thin clothes of the King Powhatan were not very clean, declined to do so.

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Art of Cooking Meat.

The art of cooking meat consists in retaining in the meat the natural juices, hydrating the gelatine, and coagulating the albumen, but not heating it so far as to render these constituents again insoluble.

Any one can cook a steak on one of the modern grills in the great restaurants over a large, clear fire; but the process is not so easy over a household fire.

The method to be followed is to cut off a piece of the fat and throw it in the blaze, and throw the steak after it.

When the steak is on the grill, it is to be turned over, and the side of the steak, which was first exposed to the heat, is to be turned over.

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SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

An electric-light dynamo in London is driven by a steam engine which is said to make 12,000 revolutions per minute, and it is claimed to be the first motor ever made to work at the actual velocity of the steam as it escapes from the boiler.

The latest investigations in magnetism show that "charcoal iron" has the highest magnetic capacity, and "soft steel" the lowest. On the other hand "soft steel" has the greatest capacity for retaining magnetism and "charcoal iron" the lowest.

The most recent enamel or tinning of cooking vessels, etc., for lead, Mr. Ferrel suggests a drop of nitric acid, strong, placed upon the enamel or tinning, and evaporated to dryness by gentle heat.

The spot where acid acts is then wetted by a drop of potassium iodide solution—five parts iodide to 100 of water—when the formation of lead is at once shown by the formation of a yellow color.

Japan's lacquer ware, known to the world over as the most superb for beauty and quality, is made from lacquer furnished by the sap of the *Rhus vernicifera*, a tree cultivated especially in Japan.

It is a dirty, gray, viscous liquid, which is refined by straining and decantation. It is absolutely necessary for the lacquered articles to be dried in a damp atmosphere to insure the requisite hardness.

The Tarahumara Indians live in the arid hills of the Sierra Madre mountains, Mexico. These Indians, some 10,000 in number, live in the most primitive conditions.

They live in the most primitive conditions, and their food consists of corn and beans. They are very poor, and their life is very hard.

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SUPPLEMENT. The People's Press.

VOL. XXXIV.

SALEM, N. C., JUNE 3, 1886.

NO. 22.

ROANOKE SOUTHERN RAIL ROAD.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
SENT BY THE CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE OF WIN-
STON AND SALEM TO
ROANOKE CITY
APRIL 19th.
20th & 21st.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING HELD AT ROANOKE.

SECOND DIVISION OF THE
ROANOKE SOUTHERN FROM
THE VIRGINIA LINE VIA
WINSTON AND SALEM
TO MOCKSVILLE,
N. C.

\$300,000 TO BE RAISED ALONG THE
LINE. WORK TO COMMENCE
THIS YEAR.

THE ROAD TO FORK AT OR
NEAR MOCKSVILLE—ONE
LINE TO GO TO ATLANTA
VIA LINCOLN AND
SPARTANBURG, THE
OTHER TO GO TO
AUGUSTA VIA
CHARLOTTE.

Business Men at the Head of the En-
terprise. Recommendations of the
Rail Road Committee.

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE, COMMITTEE ON
PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTION,
COMMITTEE ON CHAR-
TER, COMMITTEE ON
LEGISLATION AND
CORPORATE SUB-
SCRIPTION.

To the Railroad Committee of the
Chamber of Commerce of Winston
and Salem, N. C.

GENTLEMEN: The special committee
appointed by the Chamber to go
to Roanoke on the 19th of April, 1886,
have instructed our Chairman to
make the following report to you for
your consideration, and ask that you
present it to the Chamber with such
recommendations as you deem proper.
H. W. Fries, F. H. Fries and C. H.
Fogel, of Salem; E. G. Miller, of
Kerns; W. L. Brown, T. J. Brown,
J. C. Buxton and Geo. W. Hinshaw
were at Roanoke the 19th, 20th and
21st of April, and participated in all
the meetings, the minutes of which
are hereto attached as part of report.
Although not as accurate as they
should be, they will serve to show the
interest manifested.

MEETING AT ROANOKE.
"Early on Monday last, representa-
tives from North and South Carolina
began to arrive here to attend the
meeting to be held on Tuesday, the
20th, to perfect the organization of the
Roanoke and Southern Railroad com-
pany, and by the last train more came,
and took quarters at Hotel Roanoke.

The following is list of those in at-
tendance upon the meeting:
Calvin J. Cowles, William L. Brown, N. C.;
C. C. Culp and F. M. Farr, Union, S. C.;
J. W. Walker, E. H. Bobo, D. R.
Duncan, Geo. R. Dean and S. Wilson,
Spartanburg, S. C.; W. A. G. Ash-
ley, Lincoln, N. C.; E. G. Miller, J. G.
Penn, J. R. Brown, Dr. J. M. Smith,
C. P. Kearfoot, C. A. Hamilton, A. D.
Stultz, B. A. Rives, L. S. Thomas, (Edi-
tor of Herald), John D. Spencer, E. P.
Watson, J. S. Reid and John W. Car-
ter, Martinsville, Va.; Geo. W. Hin-
shaw, R. J. Reynolds, T. J. Brown, Dr.
W. L. Brown, Capt. J. E. Gilmer and
Hon. J. C. Buxton, Winston, N. C.; E. H.
Fries, F. H. Fries, C. H. Fogel, Sa-
lem, N. C.; T. B. Bailey and J. A. Kel-
ley, Mocksville, N. C.; John Wilkes, J. H.
W. Weddington, J. C. McAden, Chas.
H. Jones, H. C. Ecker and R. M.
Oates, Charlotte, N. C.; Lefroy Springs,
Dr. B. E. Miller and A. W. Heath,
Lincolnton, S. C.; A. L. Leazar and J. R.
McLendon, Mocksville, N. C.; J. M. Gale-
way, Madison, N. C.; G. F. Shephard,
Statesville, N. C.; W. M. Maudlin, T. C.
Gower, T. E. Markley, W. A. H.
Cowan and M. F. Ansel, Greenville, S. C.;
John J. Mott and M. M. Johnston,
Statesville, N. C.; Wm. Morris and A. H.
Postor, Union, S. C.; Hon. Thos.
J. Johnson, South Carolina; H. G. E.
Wallace and Richmond Pearson, Ashe-
ville, N. C.; E. Bolner and J. Watkins,
Spartanburg, S. C.; W. D. Trantham,
Camden, S. C.

Those from Martinsville were sub-
scribers and representatives of sub-
scribers to the capital stock of the
company, the others came in behalf
of the different localities they repre-
sented, to offer inducements for the
extension of the road beyond the Vir-
ginia line.

The visitors were taken in charge
by the following committee, appointed
for that purpose on Friday night:
Capt. M. M. Rogers, Chairman, Col.
John E. Penn, D. H. Matson, J. S.
Simmons, Col. Thos. Lewis, Thos. W.
Miller, Wm. Welch, Thos. Engleby,
John C. Moomaw, Lucian H. Cooke,
Jos. A. Gale and Rush U. Derr. The
visitors were shown around the city,
and by special permission obtained
by the Chairman of the Committee
were granted the liberty of inspecting
the Machine Works without the
permits usually required of all not
employed there.

The meeting for organization, having
been called, by notice duly pub-
lished in the Leader, at 8 o'clock, p.
m., it was determined to hold a special
meeting at 2 o'clock in the after-
noon, for the purpose of hearing the
views and offers of the visiting dele-
gations from North and South Caro-
lina. In accordance with this ar-
rangement, a meeting was held in the
skating rink, at which about 1,000
were present.

Mr. E. H. Stewart called the meet-
ing to order, and explained the ob-
ject. Senator H. S. Trout nominated
Mr. John C. Moomaw as Chairman,
who was unanimously elected, and

Mr. Thomas W. Miller chosen Sec-
retary.

Mr. Moomaw, in taking the Chair,
gave a brief, but comprehensive nar-
rative of the inception and conduct
of this railroad scheme, and the work
which had been done toward estab-
lishing a trunk line to Atlanta, Ga.,
free from any embarrassments of
rival corporations, and he felt proud
of the results of his labors, as evi-
denced by the splendid delegations
here present interested in this pro-
posed road, and predicted the early
construction of the road. He then
invited those present representing lo-
calities in North and South Carolina,
to present their views and wishes to
the meeting.

HENRY COUNTY
being called, Capt. J. S. Reid, re-
sponded, welcoming the gentlemen
from the two Carolinas, and paying
handsome tributes to those States.
He desired to hear from them, and
consult and compare upon this great
subject. The people of Henry knew
that it was to be without railway fa-
cilities, or railway competition. Mar-
tinsville, scarcely known a few years
ago, had learned how to act for them-
selves, and had gotten a narrow gauge
railroad, but that was not sufficient
for her growing needs and business
progress. She had grown from about
200 to nearly 3,500 population in
about three years, and now wanted
further facilities, and they looked to
the Roanoke and Southern to give
them just what they needed. They
were tired of the monopoly of the
Richmond and Danville system. They
had tobacco, timber, &c., which they
wished to exchange for coal, iron,
hay, flour, &c., and they wanted an
outlet North and South. They
meant to put their shoulders to the
wheel, and if Roanoke would help
them, would build the road. They
would build the road themselves, and
through Henry county, and then the
others would be compelled to join on
at either end, both the county and
city were ready to vote their pro rata
amount for the construction of this
line. He humorously referred to him-
self and Mr. Lester, as being able, fi-
nancially, to build the road through
Henry, but explained that they could
not borrow his part from Mr. Lester.

Dr. Jas. M. Smith, of Martinsville,
said they were going to try and build
the Roanoke and Southern, but had
nothing to do with other roads. Mr.
F. J. Stone, of
STONEVILLE, N. C.,
said he represented a people hungry
for railway facilities, and they took
great interest in this enterprise, and
were in favor of it if it than any
other offered them. Stoneville was six
miles south of the Virginia line, and
they stood with open hands and
hearts to receive the R. & S. It was the
greatest enterprise yet put in mo-
tion, and in ten years it would be
a double track.

They had to buy hay, flour &c.,
which came of the Shenandoah Val-
ley line, and hay sold with them at
\$1.75 per 100 lbs. They had tobacco
to ship. They could and would
pay \$15,000 to the road. Private
subscription had been pledged in a
recent meeting to \$5,000 and when the
road reached the North Carolina line,
they could raise \$25,000 or \$30,000.

Mr. Galloway, his colleague, had been
delayed in Danville and had author-
ized him to say that Madison town-
ship would raise as much, and Maj.
Galloway would contribute liberally
himself. Mr. Stone gave accurate
description of the topography of the
route and showed its advantages.
Hon. J. C. Buxton, of
WINSTON, N. C.,

next spoke; he complimented Roan-
oke, and said his people desired
connection with so progressive a city,
and so fertile a country. Winston
is the most progressive city in North
Carolina. It is not over ninety miles
to Winston by the proposed Roanoke
& Southern, but to reach here they
had to travel 210 miles, by circuitous
routes. Winston and Salem com-
stitute practically one town, the same
main street answering for both. Win-
ston has between 6,000 and 7,000
population, and Salem has about
3,000, and they are connected by rail-
road, the Richmond & Danville, but
in spite of high freights and railroad
discrimination, they had grown to
present proportions. His people were
determined to have another railroad,
the Roanoke & Southern was the
line nature had designed.

His Chamber of Commerce had
sent this delegation here, not empty-
handed but ready to show their faith
by putting their shoulders to the
wheel and their hands in their pockets
and pull out the money. Wins-
ton and Salem are out of debt. They
would give the road bed, graded
through the county, 36 miles, and
the public subscription would reach
\$150,000, with private subscription
to be added, which would build the
road through the county. They had
thirty-two tobacco factories employ-
ing 30,000 hands, one of the largest
cotton mills in the State, woolen
mills, planing mills, iron works, etc.,
and shipped last year 30,000,000 lbs.
of freight, 1,000,000 pounds of to-
bacco shipped annually to Danville,
Richmond, and elsewhere, these were
some inducements in the way of busi-
ness they could offer. He regarded
this meeting as a protest against the
management of the Richmond and
Danville railroad in North and South
Carolina.

The Roanoke & Southern would
also pass through the coal fields of
Stokes county. A branch line now
spoken of from Walnut Cove to Dan-
bury, would give connection with the
iron ore. Mr. F. H. Fries, from
SALEM, N. C.,
fully endorsed all that Mr. Buxton
said, and emphasized the fact that
the road would cut through the bitu-
minous and anthracite coal beds of
Stokes county, the county was
rich in freight for the road. Mr. T.
B. Bailey, of Davie county answered
the call for

MOCKSVILLE,
and said the county was an agricul-
tural one. They were twenty miles
from railroads, in the forks of one
two Yadkin rivers, raised 1,000,000
pounds of tobacco, yearly. A road
bed had been partially graded through
the county and \$50,000 voted to it,
but it had not been utilized as yet,
and could be turned over to the R. &
& S., and anything else needed to
bring the road would be forthcoming.
In a large portion of the county
there were immense deposits of magne-
tic iron ore. Mr. A. Leazar spoke for
MOORESVILLE.

A scheme to build a narrow gauge
road to Winston had been attempted
and the road partly built, but when
the Baltimore and Ohio was expected
to come through they organized the
North Carolina Central, made the
survey, provided the road, and had
spent \$100,000 on it. The R. &
& S. defeated the enterprise and now
they offered this work and money to
the Roanoke & Southern. They han-
dled 5,000 bales of cotton yearly with
a discrimination against them by the
Richmond and Danville of ten cents
per bale. If they had railroad fa-
cilities they could handle 12,000 bales.
He wanted the Roanoke and South-
ern as a relief from oppressive ex-
actions of the Richmond & Danville,
when the Roanoke & Southern came
to Mocksville they would give them a
charter and the money to build to
Mooreville. Maj. Graham of
LINCOLN, N. C.,

next addressed the meeting. He re-
presented a fine agricultural country,
and his town had cotton mills, steam
mills, grist mill and was the depot
for a large and prosperous area of
country, fine body iron ore ten miles
in extent and for which remarkable
pay no limestone was needed for
fluxing, and no where else was this
the case on this continent. They had
also a marble one and one half
miles wide, also lime.
The Loblollie Car Wheel company
used their iron and it was also used
in plows, chains, cables, etc., and it
had been pronounced by experts the
best in the country. Guns were also
made of it which were much sought
for. The first cotton factory south of
the Potomac was built there. They
had also an agricultural implement
factory. A line for the North Caro-
lina Midland had been surveyed
there and found easy grades and no
bridges. Shelby and Lincoln coun-
ties would give \$80,000 which would
grade the road through Lincolnton
and Cleveland.

C. C. Moomaw here read the
following letter from R. B. Miller, of
Shelby.
SHELBLY, N. C., April 19th, 1886.
Col. Moomaw, Roanoke, Va.
Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find
the proceedings of the railroad meeting
held here in the interest of the Roanoke
& Southern Railroad. A subscription
of \$50,000 to the Southern and Western
Air Line, which can be transferred
28th. 1886, the company after February
28th. 1887, will subscribe \$30,000 for
this extension of the Roanoke and
Southern, through the Northern part of the
county to this place. This amount can
and will be transferred to the Roanoke
and Southern if the other charter,
which is not probable. We have
voted to the North Carolina Midland
\$25,000, which is good for that charter
until. However, at any event, Cleve-
land and Shelby will contribute to
this extension of the Roanoke and
Southern railroad, provided it is con-
structed through the county.
These facts I thought for you to present
at the 20th inst.
Very Respectfully,
R. B. MILLER, Chm'n.

SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA
being next called, Mr. D. R. Duncan, of that
city, took the floor. He said that
he had heard of this fair young lady
Miss Roanoke, now scarcely out of
her teens and while she had doubtless
many suitors they had come to so-
licit her hand. Spartanburg county
was the second in wealth in South
Carolina, third or fourth in popula-
tion and first in railroads. They had
expended \$375,000 in railroads and
had paid off \$150,000 of it all within
the last fifteen years. They should or-
ganize in Virginia, North and South
Carolina and then consolidate and
the money would be ready. It going
through the immense shops here he
had been more forcibly impressed
than ever with the conviction that the
law which controls the country is the
will of the locomotive engine. Where-
ever men cultivated the earth or man-
ufactured the products the locomotive
would come to take it to the markets,
no matter how inaccessible the place.
The genius of the engineer and the
energy of the Anglo-Saxon race over-
came all difficulties. Let the engineer
set out with his Jacob's staff and lay
out the line and Spartanburg would
come forward and do her duty. She
never said she would vote a subscrip-
tion and did not do it. If Spartan-
burg did not prove the line they did
ask the Roanoke and Southern to
come there and they would await the
result of the investigation with all
confidence. There was an independ-
ent line from Spartanburg to Augus-
ta, thence to Atlanta and also to Sa-
vanna, Port Royal and elsewhere.
Just let Spartanburg know what it
wanted and they will do it. Mr. Bolo
of Spartanburg followed next. Spar-
tanburg had increased 15,000 in popu-
lation in ten years and next to
Charleston the wealthiest city in the
State, all owing to the building of
railroads. In 1870 had to work to
get a subscription voted to a railroad,
but since then so great were the ben-
efits that there had been no trouble
to vote any railroad subscription
asked for. The products were cotton
and cereals, value of farm product
outside of cotton, was about \$2,000,
000 in 1880 and the value of cotton
products \$8,000,000, 20,000 bales
shipped in 1880 according to census;
a subscription of \$50,000 voted to a
road and it was not yet turned
over to the Roanoke & Southern and
more added if necessary. At Spar-
tanburg were railroad connections
with Greenville, Columbia, Char-
lotte, Augusta, Atlanta, &c., and by
way of Laurens with Port Royal and
Savannah. Hon. Thos. D. Johnson,
member of Congress from

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
spoke for the road. From
Mocksville to Charlotte, twenty-six
miles, was a level country easy to
build railroads; that Charlotte had
ample connecting lines East, West
and South. Engineers estimated that
the road could be graded for
\$100,000 per mile. No streams to
bridge; they handled 60,000,000
pounds of freight per year. Five
railroads center there, and taxation
was less than before the road; were
built. They wanted competition and
relied under control of the Richmond
& Danville system. A meeting of citi-
zens had unanimously resolved to
give \$200,000 for the Roanoke &
Southern and the bonds would be
above par. Mocksburg county had
45,000 population and the wealthiest
and best paying railroad county in
the South. Mr. R. M. Oates also
spoke for Charlotte and said that
county would give \$100,000, city
\$100,000 and \$50,000 by private sub-
scription making \$250,000 for the
Roanoke & Southern if it came to
Charlotte, the Roanoke & Southern
and Lanaster counties would grade the
road and subscribe also. Mr. W. D.
Trantham, of

CAMDEN, S. C.,
said, if the road came to Camden it
could get transportation of 20,000
bales of cotton annually and would
call back cotton now going over the
Richmond and Danville, and control
over 60,000 bales from the two coun-
ties and they both buy largely of
meat, flour, hay, etc. Camden was
the northern terminus of the South
Carolina railroad an independent
line. The route by Camden was free
from obstruction or difficulties of any
kind, no rivers to bridge, fine coun-
try. He believed the road would be
built in less than six months. He
metto state and Virginia linked to-
gether with the good Old North
State between. Dr. Mott presented
the claims of

STATESVILLE, N. C.
His county was one of the best in
North Carolina and out of debt, or
nearly so. They were in a straight
line between Roanoke and Atlanta,
and would be recognized as the true
route. This people were ready with
material aid and able and willing to
do their part. If the road was built
to Mocksville, Statesville would carry
it through the country twenty-four
miles. The people would give enough
to grade it through the country twenty
four miles. Dr. Mott here presented
the following resolutions adopted at
a meeting in Statesville:
Resolved, 1. That the Citizens of
Statesville and of Irdele county are
deeply interested in, and will carefully
foster, all efforts, by whomsoever made
in good faith, for the purpose of build-
ing and equipping a through line of
railway from Roanoke Va. south, via
Statesville.

2. That it is the opinion of this as-
sembly that if a safe guarantee by bond-
holders or corporations be given to
Statesville and Irdele county of the
building and operating within reason-
able time of a through line of railway
which shall be constructed in North
Carolina as contemplated by the chart-
er of the Statesville Air Line Railroad
company, the said city and county will
subscribe to a subscription of at
least \$150,000, and that the Statesville
Air Line Railroad company will donate
to such enterprise its rights, franchises,
property, etc.

3. That in the event it shall be deemed
inexpedient or impracticable to locate
such through line as defined in the
charter of the Statesville Air Line Rail-
road company, then the purpose and ob-
ject of this resolution shall be to build
and operate a through line of railway
of this town and county, and will
cordially support all honest efforts to
locate and build a through line of rail-
way from Roanoke Va. South, via
Statesville, under the powers of other
charters, if such can be obtained.

4. The delegates appointed to represent
us at the meeting of the 20th inst. at
Roanoke, and to give all legitimate en-
couragement to the building of the said road,
and to offer all further inducements
than those above stated, that may be
proper, to secure the location of the
road through Irdele via, Statesville.
E. B. LARSON, Chm.
RES. F. LORNO.

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would strike the Georgia Central and
Greenville and Columbia railroads.
Greenville in 1870 had 2,100 popu-
lation now it had 8,000, had cotton
factories which used coal and if the
road came to the North Carolina
line, they would land it across the
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Mr. M. F. Ansel also advocated
Greenville. One firm there pays
\$40,000 freight annually; they han-
dle 40,000 bales of cotton each year,
and want more railway facilities they
have cotton mills, planing mills, found-
ries, etc. Mr. Ansel paid a compli-
ment to the Roanoke Machine
Works, and was astonished at their
size capacity and elegant equip-
ment for their cotton. Their city bonds
sold \$103 when they were voted
and the money could be gotten.
They could give the railroad plenty
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They handled 30,000 to 40,000
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